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HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT

WORKING ROADS WHEN MOIST

Much More Labor is Required When
Highways Are Dry—Use Road Machine
When Soil is Soft.

It is a great mistake to put off working roads until August or September. The roads should be worked when the soil is damp, so as to make the soil bake when it dries out. If the roads are worked when they are dry, it takes more power to draw the machine and, besides, dry earth and dust retain moisture and quickly rot after rains. The use of clods, sods, weeds or vegetable matter in building earth roads should be avoided because they also retain moisture.

If the working of the roads is deferred until the latter part of the summer when the surface is baked dry and hard, they are not only difficult to work, but the work is unsatisfactory when done. Earth which is loose and dry will remain dusty as long as the dry weather lasts, and then turn to mud as the rains begin. By using the road machine in the spring while the soil is soft and damp, the surface is more easily shaped and soon packs down into a dry, hard crust, which is able to become dusty in summer and muddy in winter.

Repairs to roads should be made when needed, and not once a year after crops are laid by. Because of simplicity, efficiency and cheap-



King Road Scraper in Action.

ness, the split-log drag or some similar device is destined to come into more and more general use. With the drag properly built and its use well understood, the maintenance of earth and gravel roads becomes a simple and inexpensive matter. Care should be taken to make the log so light that one man can lift it with ease. The log should be from seven to ten feet long, and from eight to ten inches in diameter. It should be split carefully as near the center as possible and the heaviest and best slab chosen for the front. When the soil is moist, but not sticky, the drag does the best work. The road will bake if the drag is used on it when it is wet. If the roadway is full of holes or badly rutted the drag should be used once when the road is soft and slushy.

Store water should be disposed of quickly before it has had time to penetrate deeply into the surface of the road. This can be done by giving the road a crown or slope from the center to the sides. For an earth road which is 24 feet wide the center should be at least six inches nor more than twelve inches higher than the outside edge of the shoulder. The narrow road which is high in the middle will become rutted almost as quickly as one which is too flat, for the reason that on a narrow road all the traffic is forced to use only a narrow strip. Shoulders are often formed on both sides of the road, which prevent storm water from flowing into the side ditches, reducing it in the ruts and softening the roadway. These ruts and shoulders can be entirely eliminated with the road machine or split-log drag.

The width of the earth road will depend on the traffic. As a rule, twenty-five or thirty feet from ditch to ditch is sufficient if the road is properly crowned. Ordinarily the only ditches needed are those aside with the road machine, which are wide and shallow.

MANY BAD ILLINOIS ROADS

Average Time of Two and One-Half Months in Each Year Highways are Unusable.

If you want to know how badly Illinois needs good roads, ask the rural mail carriers. Here are nearly three thousand of them in the state, their routes cover 66,8 miles of road, and they are out every working day in the year. Whenever the subject is roads, the rural mail carrier knows what he is talking about.

Evidence collected from 2,724 rural mail carriers shows that most highways of Illinois derive the name of trails, rather than roads.

In one county, for early thirty days in each year, the carriers are unable to make their runs.

In the whole state, for an average time of two and one-half months in each year, the country is unusable for a load of one hundred tons, says the Chicago Journal. In some counties, country is unusable for such a load more than one-third of the year.

Such a condition is intolerable. It leaves a toll on every farm and on everyone who uses farm roads. It also the cost of living and cuts down the rewards of labor.

Illinois must be pulled out of the mud. The first step in the work is to use concrete in preparation of making roads, instead of a lanes.

Hopkinsville Market Quotations.

Corrected April 15, 1914.

RETAIL GROCERY PRICES.

Country lard, good color and clear 14c and 15c per pound.
Country bacon, 17c per pound.
Black-eyed peas, \$3.50 per bushel
Country shoulders, 15c per pound.
Country hams 21c per pound.
Irish potatoes, \$1.30 per bushel.
Northern eating Rural potatoes \$1.30 per bushel
Texas eating onions, 125 per bushel, new stock
Dried Navy beans, \$3.00 per bushel
Cabbage, new, 3 cents a pound.
Dried Lima beans, 60c per gallon.
Country dried apples, 10c per pound, 3 for 25c
Daisy cream cheese, 25c per pound
Full cream brick cheese, 25c per pound
Full cream Limberger cheese, 25c per pound
Popcorn, dried on ear, 2c per pound
Fresh Eggs 30c per doz
Choice lots fresh, well-worked country butter, in pound prints, 30c

FRUITS.

Lemons, 25c per dozen
Navel Oranges, 20c to 40c per doz.
Bananas, 15c and 25c doz
Cash Price Paid For Produce.

POULTRY.

Dressed hens, 12½c per pound
Dressed cocks, 7c per pound
Live hens, 11c per pound; live cocks 3c per pound; live turkeys, 14c per pound

ROOTS, HIDES, WOOL AND TALLOW.

Prices paid by wholesale dealers to butchers and farmers:

Roots—Southern ginseng, \$5.75 lb
"Golden Seal" yellow root, \$1.35 lb
Mayapple, 3¢; pink root, 12c and 13c
Tallow—No. 1, 4¢; No. 2, 4c.

Wool—Burry, 10c to 17c; 2C Grease, 21c. medium, tub washed 23c to 30c; coarse, dingy, tub washed 18c.

Feathers—Prime white goose, 50c; dark and mixed old goose, 15c to 30c; gray mixed, 15c to 30c; white duck, 22c to 35c, new.

Hides and Skins—These quotations are for Kentucky hides. Southern green hides 8c. We quote assorted lots dry flint, 12c to 14c. 9-10 better demand

Dressed geese, 11c per pound for choice lots, live 5¢

Fresh country eggs, 25 cents per dozen

Fresh country butter 25c lb.

A good demand exists for spring chickens, and choice lots of fresh country butter.

HAY AND GRAIN.

No. 1 timothy hay, \$22 00
No. 1 clover hay, \$20 00
Clean, bright straw hay, 25c bale
Alfalfa hay, \$21 00
White seed oats, 54c
Black seed oats, 53c
Mixed seed oats, 55c
No. 2 white corn, 92c
Winter wheat bran, \$28.00.

Quit Calomel!

It is dangerous. Try GRIGSBY'S LIV-VER-LAX, that vegetable liver syrup guaranteed to produce even better results than calomel. It is absolutely harmless and pleasant to take. Any child can take it with safety. Ask L. L. Elgin and Anderson Fowler Drug Co., Incorporated. Advertisement.

Alas, How True!
"This doctrine of the excellence of woman, however chivalrous, is cowardly as well as false," says Stevenson. "It is better to face the facts" and "know that though she may have angelic features, eat nothing to speak of and sing ravingly in church she may be a little devil after all."

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FARM STOCK

WATER REQUIRED BY SHEEP

Costs More and More to Produce Meat as Moisture Decreases and Dry Matter Increases.

Experiments have shown that cattle given plenty of water with their pasture contained more moisture and less dry matter than did the carcasses of cattle given pasture, but no additional moisture. It is a generally accepted principle of feeding that it costs more and more to produce meat as the moisture decreases and the dry matter increases. From this we are able to deduce the fact that it cost less to grow the steers that have plenty of water, and so made watery carcasses than it did to grow steers that had no water other than in their food and produced a dry carcass.

What is true in the cases of steers would hold equally true with sheep. Sheep given plenty of water will produce mutton more cheaply than will those deprived of it. Muscle expansion will be more active in the one case than in the other, and that is another reason why mutton production would be cheaper.

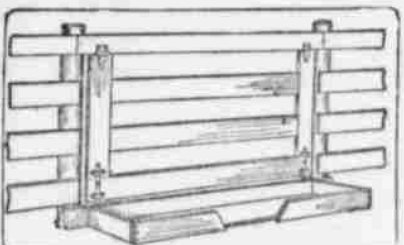
There is considerable water in any of the pasture crops that sheep eat, and they get still more moisture from the dew that collects on the grass blades in early morning and late evening; but from these two sources, while it gets enough water to keep it alive, a sheep still does not get enough to keep it in the very best growing condition nor to keep all its bodily processes going on in the most effective manner possible.

There is not an organ in the body that can function properly without water to aid it. Being one of the chief constituents of blood, water is carried to every part of the system, and not alone helps it in getting its nourishment, but also in ridding it of impurities. It is obvious that a large amount of water must be necessary to keep the sheep doing well. Enough is not got with the food and this amount should be supplemented by all the sheep will drink when given constant access to it.

FEEDING TROUGH FOR SWINE

Heretofore Troublesome Task Made Easy By Placing Receptacle Outside of Fence.

The feeding of hogs in a trough is always a troublesome task, as the hogs will get in the way of the food if it is in liquid form, and prevent the



A Feed Trough on the Outside of a Fence to Prevent Swine From Getting in the Food.

trough from filling evenly. One farmer overcame this difficulty by setting the trough on the outside of the fence and hinging a panel of the fence so that the bottom would swing outward. A stop is placed at each end to hold the panel in place while the food is poured in the trough. The stops are also used to prevent the panel from being pushed farther than the outside of the trough. The food is placed in the trough evenly and then the stops are raised and lowered to catch on the outside edge of the trough. The trough should be secured to the fence post at each end.

RESTOCKING THE HOG HERD

All Animals Passing Through Outbreak of Cholera Can Be Regarded as Permanently Immune.

Farmers who have lost all or part of their hogs from cholera are asking for advice as to the best way of restocking their herds. In this connection there are a number of things to be kept in mind. All hogs that pass through an outbreak of cholera can be regarded as being permanently immune, especially if they showed symptoms of the disease. However only a small portion of a herd will survive an outbreak unless the serum treatment is employed. In herds treated with serum, provided there were undoubted cases of cholera prevalent, all hogs surviving can be reasonably regarded as being immune. Close association with sick hogs at the time of treatment is very essential.

Where it is desired to bring new hogs into the herd they should be vaccinated before or at the time they are placed on the infected premises. Some breeders are selling brood sows and boars guaranteed immune to cholera.

Wasteful Practices.

To supply more than will be eaten at once is not only wasteful but it encourages the animal to become dainty regarding its food; which bad habit in the end often prevents eating a proper quantity.

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